



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

required. Up to the present date 22 deaths have been reported as due directly or indirectly to influenza, and of this number 19 have been reported during the past two weeks. In at least 4 out of 5 cases the complications noted are pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia, while in a small percentage the disease is accompanied or followed by a severe catarrhal hepatitis with marked jaundice. In one case coming under the writer's personal care the condition of jaundice was followed by complete exfoliation of the skin of the entire body. No special sanitary measures have been attempted by the local health department. The treatment consists of the use of coal-tar products.

[Reports to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service.]

A death from beriberi at the Boston Marine Hospital.

BOSTON (CHELSEA), MASS., *January 26, 1901.*

SIR: I have to report the admission to this hospital, January 23, 1901, of Seaman Alexander Young, suffering from a well-marked case of beriberi from the bark *Freeman*, just arrived from Singapore. The patient died January 25, 1901, and a necropsy was secured, the result of which will be reported later.

Respectfully,

FAIRFAX IRWIN,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Diphtheria at the Boston Navy-Yard.

BOSTON (CHELSEA), MASS., *February 1, 1901.*

SIR: I beg to inform you that there is a small epidemic of diphtheria at the Boston Navy-Yard, principally among the marines at the marine barracks.

There are between 25 and 30 cases of the disease in the pesthouse attached to the naval hospital.

It is of interest to note that the isolation ward of the naval hospital was built 15 years ago, and after remaining unused all these years is now filled with cases of diphtheria.

Respectfully,

FAIRFAX IRWIN,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Smallpox in North Dakota.

BISMARCK, N. DAK., *January 30, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to report 10 cases of smallpox in Morton County, N. Dak. Five of the cases are in the city of Mandan and 5 in the country.

Dr. G. A. Stark, superintendent, Morton County board of health, informs me that the cases are all quarantined and I understand they are of a mild type.

Respectfully,

F. R. SMYTH,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.